

Ayurvediya Review Study on Parpati Kalpana'

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ABSTRACT

Rasendra Mangal in 8th century by Acharya Nagarjun has mentioned use of Parpati in Kushtha Roga Later in 11th century Acharya Chakrapani Dutt in Chakradutta mentioned its use in Grahani Roga. In 12th century Acharya Dunduknath has mentioned Kramagni (increasing heat). In 18th century Bhaishajya Ratnavali has explained many Parpaties and Rasa Parpati made by Shrivatsanka Viniirmit is considered to be best. Later on, with development different Acharyas added different Dravyas with Parad and Gandhak to enhance its therapeutic actions. Parpati Kalpana is the Parada Bandha (process of binding mercury) which helps to reduce the Durgrahatva (difficult to hold) and Chanchalatva (quickness or instability) of Parada (mercury)¹.

Keywords- Raskalpa, Parpati, Types, Paka, Pathya, Apathya

Introduction

Parpati kalpana is one of the important kalpana mentioned in rasa granthas. It is one of the form of rasa bandha which help to remove the chanchalatva and durgrahatva of parada.² It is also a type of rasa moorchana through which parada becomes free from all sorts of doshas and gets potentiated. The name parpati is given to the preparation because of its form the method of preparation.³ Parpati is one of the Chaturvidha Rasayana used in Rasa Shastra. It is one of the 25 Rasa Bandhas which helps to remove the Chanchalatva and Durgrahatva of Parada because by having these two properties, Parada cannot be used internally. Parada and Gandhaka are the essential constituents to make Parpati as the Bandha word derived to bind the Parada particle with Gandhaka. Parpati is a unique mercurial preparation involving different processes like Murchana, Sagandha/ Nirgandha (presence and absence of sulphur), Sagni (process with heat) Pota Bandha of Parada.^{3,4}

History Rasendra Mangala which is one of the oldest text books of Rasashastra has explained the Parpati in kushta chikitsa by Siddha Nagarjuna in 8th century. Chakrapani Datta the author of Chakradatta (11th Century AD) has explained the Parpati kalpana and named it as Rasa Parpati in Grahani. In the same context he says that he is the inventor of Parpati⁵

"रसपर्पटिका ख्याता निबद्धा चक्रपाणिना ।

"The references of different parpaties are available in various rasa granthas like Rasaratna Samucchaya (13th Century AD), Rasa Paddhati (14th Century AD), Rasendra Sara Sangraha (14th Century AD) Rasaprakasha Sudhakara, Yogaratnakara etc. Bhavaprakasha and Bhaishajya Ratnavali written by Acharya Govinda Dasa Sena (18th Century AD) explains many parpaties and while explaining Rasa Parpati he mentions that "Shrivatsanka" invented it.

श्रीवत्साङ्कविनिर्मित सम्यक् रसपर्पटिका श्रेष्ठा । (भा.प्र.)

Rasa Tarangini of 20th Century had explained the Parpati preparation along with various paka kalas and paka lakshanas.

Etymology Parpati is a preparation which is thin, brittle and has a shape of thin crisp wafer prepared by the process of heating. Though in practice, it is used in powdered form. Rasatarangini also mentioned Parpati as Parpatika which means the same but Bharat Bhaisajya Ratnakar explained Parpatika as the fragments left in vessel during preparation of Parpati. So this is known with various names; Parpata, Parpati, Parpatika.⁶

➤ **Nomenclature of different Parpati Kalpanas**

1. Parpati prepared with Parada and Gandhaka only is called Rasa Parpati. 2. If Parada, Gandhaka mixed with any other Dhatu/Lauha, hence named on the basis of Dhatu e.g. Lauha Parpati. 3. If Parada- Gandhaka are mixed with any Kashtha Aushadhis like Bola so named accordingly- Bola Parpati. 4. Depending upon ingredients no. e.g. Panchamrita Parpati. 5. Depending upon the efficacy- Kushthanta Parpati indicated in skin disorder. 6. Depending upon the colour - Shweta Parpati 7. Depending upon the person who prepared it e.g. Bhairavnatha Parpati.

There are some examples of Parpatis which are devoid of mercury and sulphur. } Malla Parpati and Kshara parpati are two examples which do not contain mercury and sulphur at all. } Sheetala Parpati does not contain mercury. } Bhallataka Parpati and Shweta Parpati are two examples which are devoid of sulphur⁷.

➤ **Materials and methods**

Specific Raw Material : Parada, Gandhaka with any Dhatu or Kashtha Aushadhi as per need. }

Lauha Darvi : Kajjali is first liquefied in a Lauha Darvi to make Parpati. In some texts Tamra Darvi is also mentioned. } Agni : It plays a very important role in making Parpati. Low heat is required to liquify Kajjali. Paka is done till Kajjali attains muddy appearance (Pankasamam) as mentioned in Rasatarangini.⁸

Ghrta : Iron pan is smeared with Go-Ghrta to prevent any adherence of Kajjali with the pan. It also adds Saumya Guna to Parpati. }

Gomaya : It is used as a cushion for spreading Kajjali and to fasten the cooling of hot molten material to make thin flakes. It is rich in biliary products which get absorbed in the making of Parpati and hence Parpati is used in Pittaja Vyadhis. } Kadali Patra, Eranda Patra or Arka Patra are usually used as the sandwich over cow dung. Kadali Patra gives the Kashaya property hence enhance the potency of Parpati.⁹

➤ **Method of preparation -**

Firstly Kajjali is prepared by triturating Shuddha Parada and Shuddha Gandhaka till it becomes black fine powder and all Kajjali siddhi lakshanas are achieved. Then as per the requirement of formulation of the Parpati to be prepared, all ingredients are mixed together and triturated. Then the mixture is then transferred into an iron vessel which is coated with a thin layer of Ghee from inside and the vessel is then heated. The Ghee melts and gets spread the vessel. Then the mixture containing Kajjali is poured in the vessel and heated slowly. When the drug substance melts, it is poured on a banana leaf which is coated already with a thin layer of Ghee placed over cow dung. } Another similarly coated leaf is kept on the spread substance and the pressure is applied with gomaya pottali in one direction once unilaterally. On cooling on its own, the upper banana leaf is removed and the thin crisp wafer i.e., Parpati is collected. } It is finally washed with hot water to remove excess Ghee, dried and powdered and kept in a bottle. } While giving a slow heat, a wooden or Lauha Shalaka is used. Khadira Kashtha is preferred as fuel. The amount of heat given determines the consistency of the final product and accordingly three types are formed viz., Mridu Paka, Madhyama Paka and Khara Paka¹⁰.

• **Parpati Paaka:- 1. Mridu paka:-**

मयूरचन्द्रकाकारं लङ्गं म यत्र तु दृश्यते तत्र लसद्भ्रम
ववजानीयात् वैद्यो नात्र संशयः॥ (भैषज्यरत्नावली 8/413)

- **Mridu Paka :** The final end product after heating is obtained from the drug substances containing Kajjali by giving mild heat. The black colour of the drug changes to turquoise (Mayur Chandrika Varna) during heating. The Parpati formed is brittle and breaks without crackling sound. The chemical bondage between mercury and sulphur is not permanent. Still Mridu Paka Parpati is used for medicinal purpose.

- During paaka (Paaka kaalen): Colour of molten kajjali is mayura chandrika varna • After paaka (Paaka paschata): • it is very soft and when tried to break, it bends • Black in colour and shining is less • used for medicinal purpose

- मयूरचक्रिकाकारं लिङ्गं यत्र तु दृश्यते तत्र लसखि लवजानीयाद्वैद्यो नैवात्र संशयः ॥ (भा. भै. र. रस पपटी 6063) मृदुपाकन भङ्गः। (र. त. 6/139)

• **2. Madhyama paka:- During paaka (Paaka kaalen):**

The final end product is obtained by heating moderately. The melted Kajjali attains Tail consistency the Parpati formed is crisp and breaks with a crackling sound. The edges of broken parts are silvery-whitish in

colour. But the Parpati is generally black. The ingredients acquire a good bondage in the type and hence rich in medicinal property. Kajjali attains Taila (oily) consistency. After paaka (Paaka paschata): • Black coloured with proper shining. • while breaking, on the edges shining silver colour is seen. • - Used for medicinal purpose • - Have proper chemical bonding

- तावत् स्थाप्यते यावत्तैभौ जायते रसः (र. यो. सा. ताम्र पपपटी 562) स्यात् तत्सारल्यञ्चमध्यमे । (र. त. 6/13 मध्ये भङ्गश्च रौप्यवत्। (र. यो. सा. पञ्चामृत पपपटी)
- **3. Khara paka:-** Severe heat is the reason of this type of Parpati due to which Parpati becomes dry, coarse and reddish in colour. It becomes heavy to digest and is not recommended therapeutically
- During paaka (Paaka kaalen): Parpati becomes with reddish (rakta varna) colour. After paaka (Paaka paschata): • Dry , hard and coarse, blackish brown colour in nature • burnt pieces and powder will be observed • Poisonous (Visha in nature) • Not used for medicinal purpose
- रक्तवर्प भवेत् यावत् तावत्पाच्यं प्रचायेत्। (भा. भै. र. रुद्र पपपटी 6154)
- **Parpati Prayoga** ¹¹:- 1. Samanya:- • given in dose of 1-2 ratti (125-250 mg) with anupaana of fried jiraka, hingu, takra, etc
- **2. Vishesha / kalpa/ Vardhaman prayoga:-** • 1 or 2 ratti (125-250 mg) dose initially and increased by 1 ratti per day upto max. 10 to 12 ratti (2.5 to 3 gram). • Dose is maintained till disease is cured and then gradually dose is decreased by 1 ratti (125 mg) daily till it becomes again 1 or 2 ratti (starting dose). • In this way it takes around 40 days for a Kalpa Prayoga usage.
- **Pathya • Godugdha • Takra •** fruit juice • Kakamachi (Black night shade) • Patola (Pointed gourd) • Ardrak (Ginger) • Kadalipuspha (Banana flowers) • Brinjal • Old Shalidhanya Apathya • Anna • Jala • Lavana (Salt) • Amla sevana (Intake of Sour things) • Shita Jala Snana (Bathing with cold water) and sita vayu sevana (Exposure to cold winds) • krodha (Anger), chinta (Tension/Stress) • usna dravya (Intake of hot substances) • tikta dravyas (bitter drugs) like Nimba (Neem) • sweet substance like Guda (Jaggery) • Anupa mamsa (Aquatic/frozen meat), etc.
- **Anupaana:-** • -**Madhu** • - Bharjita Jeeraka • - Ksheera • - Sita (rock sugar) • - Ghrita • - Dadima Swarasa • - Takra
- **Aamayika Prayoga or** Indications :- • Mandagni (because gopitta from gomaya comes in contact with kadali patra and get absorbed in parpati, which increases our body pitta) • Grahani (pittaj) , Shotha • - Atisaara , Arsha • - Jalodara, Kushtha • - Gulma, Pandu Trick: GJ (gujrat) K PAAS G- Grahani J- Jalodra K- Kustha P- Pandu A- Arsha A- Atisaar S- Shotha
- **Loha Parpati :-** Siddha Yoga Sangraha Atisara Ratnavali - Pravahika, Grahanyadhikar, AFI, Vol. 1, रसभागो भवेदेको लद्गुर्गुः युगिन्धकः । रसतुल्यं तीक्ष्णभस्म कज्जी कारयेच्छु भाम् ॥ रसपपलटकाप्रोक्ता लवधानेन प्रयत्नत । (लसियोग सन्नि , अलतसार-प्रवालिका, ग्रिण्यालधकार, प Ingredients :- • Shuddha Parada – 1 Part • Shuddha Gandhaka – 2 Part • Teekshna Loha Bhasma (Kantloha Bhasma) - 1 Part
- **Procedure :-** • Kajjali (black sulphide of mercury) was prepared initially by triturating 1 part Shuddha Parada and 2 part Shuddha Gandhaka continuously in a clean khalva yantra (mortar and pestle). • Kantaloha bhasma was then added and triturated for one hour continuously. • Obtained mixture was taken in a Ghrtalipta lohadarvi (ghee smeared iron laddle) and heated on mandagni (moderate fire). • Then the mixture, after melting completely, was poured on a Ghrtalipta (ghee smeared) Kadali patra (leaf of Musa paradisiaca), which was kept on Gomaya (cow dung) bed. • Immediately it was pressed by another Ghrtalipta Kadali patra for 1 minute. • After Swangasheeta (self cooling), thin flake (parpati) was obtained.
- **Dose – 1-2 ratti Anupana :-** Milk, Butter Milk, Bhrsta Jiraka Churna, Dadima Svarasa. Therapeutic Uses :- Agnimandya, Grahani, Amlapitta, Pandu, Sutika Jvara, Amasula, Atisara Kamala , Pliha Roga, Bhasmaka, Amavata, Udavarta, Kustha, Gara Visha , Vali Palita
- **Sudha parpati - Rasamritam •** Ingredients :- 1. Gandhaka 1 Part 2. Sudha Churan 1 Part Procedure :- • Shuddha Gandhaka (sulphur) and sudha churna (lime powder) were triturated (mardana) to convert it into a homogenous mixture. • Fine powder of the above mixture was taken in a loha darvi (iron ladle). The darvi was heated in low flame on a gas stove, with frequent stirring of the contents.
- 23. • When the contents melted it was poured on ghee smeared banana leaf, over it another banana leaf is kept and pressed with a plate. After a few moments of pressing, the plate is removed and the yellowish white coloured parpati (wafer) is collected. Therapeutic Uses :- Prameh Raktapitta (Bleeding Disorder), Pradara (Menometrorrhagia), Yonirava (Vaginal Discharge), Somaruja (Diabetes Insipidus), Jirna Jwara (Chronic Pyrexia), Daha (Neurasthenia), Amlapitta (Hyperacidity), Pidaka, Pimples, Kantamala And Other Skin Disorders. Dose – 1-2 ratti.

➤ **Types of Parpati**¹²

- Prayoga ᵛ There are two types- Samanya Prayoga and Kalpa Prayoga

- Samanya Prayoga- Parpati is use in 1 to 2 Ratti dosage twice or thrice a day. There is no rule to be followed during its administration.
- Kalpa Prayoga- In this, Parpati is started from dose 1 or 2 Ratti and increased to 12 Ratti by during by daily increment of 1 Ratti thereafter followed the same rule and decreased to 1 Ratti by daily reducing 1 Ratti Matra as mentioned in chakradatta.
- **Pathyas- Apathyas** followed during Parpati intake in Kalpa Prayoga 1. Pathyas : Kakamachi, Pugaphala, Patola, Adraka, Kadali Pushpa, Shalidhanya, Godugdha & Sharkara. 2. Apathyas : Amla Sevana, Sheetala Jala Sevana, Shital Vayu Sevana, Krodhha, Chinta, Ushna Dravya, Tikta Dravya, Stree Sevana. Beetel nut should be chewed after Parpati intake on 1st day. On 3rd day patient is allowed to take meat, Ghee and milk.
- **Ingredients: 1 . Abhraka** Bhasma (Gagana) :1 part 2. Śuddha Gandhaka : 1 part 3. Śuddha Pārada : 1 part Method of preparation: 0 Prepare Parpaṭi as per classical method. 0 The end product in the form of parpaṭi is triturated in a clean khalva yantra to fine black coloured powder form and stored in an airtight glass container for further therapeutic use. Gagana Parpati (R. Y. Sā; 1 part; 'ga'kārādi rasa; (S.Y.S. atisara pravahika grahani adhikara)
- रसभागो भवेदेकस्तत्समं व्योमभस्म च। तयोः समं शुद्धं गन्धं दत्वा कुर्यात्तु कज्जलीम्॥ रसपर्यटिकाप्रोक्त विधिना पर्पटी शुभा। कार्या पाण्डु क्षयं कासं श्वासं मन्दानलं तथा।ग्रहणीं चिरजां हन्ति ह्येषा गगनपर्पटी।
- **Dosage :** One valla (3 ratti = 375 mgs) 0
- Anupana : the medicine is administered along with jīraka, madhu and trikaṭu. 0 Therapeutic utility : It is useful in all types of atisāra if consumed with jiraka and madhu , Pandu, kshaya, kasa, shwasa, it cures kaphaja śoṭha if consumed with trikaṭu.
- is the Agnisthayi Murchita Avastha of Parada. Also one among the Parada Bandha. The quantum of the heat given during the preparation of the Parpati plays an important role, if the amount of the heat given becomes more then the Parpati attains the Khara Paka stage, this is discarded and considered to be of no use. So the pattern of the heat to be given is considered of prime importance.
- **Gagana parpati** is prepared by adopting the general method of preparation of Parpati Kalpana and has achieved the Siddhi Lakshana of Madhayama Paka. 0 Gagana parpati is Primarily used for digestive disorders like Grahani (mal-absorption syndrome) due to its ability to improve Agni (digestive fire). 0 Gagana parpati Involves a complex alchemical process called "Murchana" where mercury is processed with various substances to reduce its toxicity and enhance its therapeutic properties. 0 The parpati prepared here is having longer shelf-life as explained in the classics .
- 18. **Pancamrita Parpati (B. R. Grahaṇīrogādhikāra 8/458 - 460)** Ingredients 1. Suddha Gandhaka:16 parts 2. Suddha Paradaa : 8 parts 3. Loha Bhasma : 4 parts 4. Abhraka Bhasma: 2 parts 5. Tamra Bhasma: 1 part 0 Method of preparation: 0 General method of preparation. 0 The medicine will be black in colour with no taste and characteristic odour.
- अष्टौ गन्धकतोलका रसदलं लौहं तदर्द्धं शुभ्रलोहार्द्धञ्च वराभ्रकं सुविमलं ताम्रं तदभ्रार्धिकम्। पात्रे लौहमये च मर्दनविधौ चूर्णीकृ तञ्चैकतोदर्व्या बदरवह्निनाऽतिमृदुना पाकं विदित्वादले ॥ रम्भाया लघु ढालयेत् पटुरियं पञ्चामृता पर्पटीख्याताक्षौद्रघृतान्विताप्रतिदिनं गुञ्जद्वयं वृद्धितः।
- **Dosage: Two** ratti to 8 ratti 0 Anupana : is administered by daily increasing 2 ratti or as kalpa- prayoga for 21 days along with madhu and ghṛta or any adjuvant as per the disease condition. 0 Therapeutic utility : It is useful in all types of grahaṇīroga, aruci, duṣṭa arśa, chardī, purāṇa atisāra, jwara, raktapitta and kṣayaroga. It is also useful in vali, palitaroga, netraroga, sthaulya. It is good agnidīpaka and induces new energy into the body.
- **Ingredients: 1. Śuddha Gandhaka:** 16 parts 2. Śuddha Pārada: 8 part 3. Rajata Bhasma: 4part 4. Svarṇa Bhasma: 2 part 5. Vaikranta Bhasma : 1 part 6. Mukṭā Bhasma: 1 part VIJAYA PARPATI (B. R. Grahaṇīrogādhikāra 8/485-492)
- गन्धकं क्षुद्रितं कृत्वा भाव्यं भृङ्गरसेन तु। सप्तधा या त्रिधा वाऽपि पश्चाच्छुष्कं विचूर्णयेत्॥चूर्णयित्वाऽऽसे पात्रे कृत्वा वह्निगतं सुधीः। द्रुतं भृङ्गरसे क्षिप्तं तत उद्धृत्य शोषयेत्॥तञ्च गन्धं पलञ्चैकं गन्धार्द्धं शुद्धपारदम्।सूतार्द्धं भस्मरौप्यञ्च तदर्द्धं स्वर्णभस्मकम्॥ तदर्द्धं मृतवैक्रान्तं मौक्तिकञ्च विनिक्षिपेत्।एकीकृत्य ततः सर्वं कुर्यात् पर्पटीकां शुभाम्॥
- **Method of Preparation:** 0 Appropriate kajjali is prepared using mentioned ratio of śuddha pārada and śuddha Gandhaka. 0 The kajjali is added with mentioned quantity of Rajata Bhasma, Svarṇa Bhasma, Vaikranta Bhasma, Mukṭā Bhasma and triturated homogenously. 0 Now this drug mixture is used to prepare parpaṭi as per classical method. 0 The end product in the form of parpaṭi is triturated in a clean khalva yantra and stored in an airtight glass container for further therapeutic use. 0 The product will be a black, tasteless powder with characteristic odour.
- Anupana : One to two guṇjā (125 to 250 mgs) of this medicine can be administered per day in divided doses along with suitable adjuvant. 0 Therapeutic utility : It is indicated in grahani amaśūla, atisāra, pravāhikā, all types of arśa, yakṣma, śoṭha, kamalā, pliha, gulma, jalodara, pittja śūla, amlapitta, vātarakta, chardī, bhrama,

all types of kuṣṭha, all types of prameha, visamajwara, all types of ajirna, agnimāndya and aruci. ∪ This preparation is indicated in wide range of disease conditions as mentioned above. An aged person consuming this medicine attains good physical and mental health

Uses- samgrahani by vijayaparpati used in parpatikalpa showed marked and rapid improvement in all the signs and symptoms of the disease. After completion of treatment LFT and RFT investigations were done to rule out any adverse effect of drugs. LFT and RFT both were within normal limits, so no side effect / adverse effects were found during the course of treatment. Patient is on regular follow up and advised to follow pathyaahara and vihara and is satisfied with the treatment.

- **Vijayaparpati** is having ingredients which act very fast on the pathology of disease. ∪ As described by BhaishajyaRatnavali in the chapter of samgrahanirogadhikar, parpati acts on digestive system with its doshaghna, jantughna and balya properties. ∪ It helped to improve grahanakarya of intestines thus, reducing complaints of atisara (frequency) and cures mandagni. ∪ vijaya parpati is useful in patients of samgrahani by enhancing the normal functioning of pakwashaya. The tridoshashamaka effect rectified the pathogenesis at dosha level. ∪ By deepana karma it enkindled the agni, pachana karma reduced the ama formed due to mandagni”

- **Swetha Parpati** कर्षविंशतिमानः स्यात्सूर्यक्षारश्च शोभनः । स्फटिका पञ्चकर्षा स्यादपक्वा पाण्डुरा शुभा ।।टङ्कणो नव्यसारश्च कर्पूरं च पृथक् पृथक् । त्रिकर्षप्रमितं ग्राह्यं सर्वमेकत्र कारयेत् ।। द्रावयित्वा मृत्तिकायाः पात्रे तत्कदलेदले । ऊर्द्धवाधो गोमयं दत्त्वा ढालयेत् स्वाङ्गशीतलम् ।।मर्दयेत् कूपिकामध्ये स्थापयेत्तदनन्तरम् । दशगुञ्जामात्रयेयं देया दुग्धजलेः सह । मूत्राघातं मूत्रकृच्छ्रे मूत्रदाहंनिवारयेत् ।। Siddha yoga sangraha Suryakshara-16 parts Sphatika-2 parts Navasagara – 1 part Rasoddhara Tantra Suryakshara – 20parts Sphatika – 5parts Navasagara – 3parts Tankana – 3parts Karpura – 3parts

Ref S.Y.S All the ingredients are powdered in khalva yantra Then this mixture is taken in mud sharava The mixture is heated with mild fire until it melts Then molten liquid is soon hurled on to a clean, soft & even stony surface Except karpura , all other ingredients are taken in a mud sharava Heated over mild fire to melt them When whole drug mass is liquified, the sharava is taken out from fire And karpura is added Now this liquid is soon hurled on a clean even surface. Rasoddhara Tantra Method of Preparation

- **Dose 1-10 Ratti** (125mgs to 1.25gms) Anupana Sheetala jala ,dugdha, narikela & Sharkarayuktha Jala. Indications Mutraghata, Mutrakrichra, Mutradaha, Anaha, ashmari, Amlapitta etc. Cont....
- usage of Kshara Parpati • It is better to avoid in children, pregnant and lactating mothers. • Take this medicine only in prescribed dosage for certain duration only. • Over-dosage may cause side effects. It should be stored in a cool and dry place. Effect on Tridosha : Balances Vata and Pitta. How long to use: It can be used upto 1- 2 months, based on physician's advice.
- **Shweta parpati**
- follows slightly different pattern of making than usual Parpati preparations. It does not contain Parada and Gandhaka as its ingredient. And in therapeutic use it is mainly used in Mutrakrichra, Mutraghta etc when compared with other Parpati preparations like Rasa parpati which is used mainly in Grahani. All other Parpati uses Lohadarvi to heat the ingredients, but here we usually use mud Sharava to prevent reaction of ingredients since main ingredient in Swetaparpati is Kshara.
- **Shweta parpati** is a Kajjali Rahita parpati Kalpana. Easy availability of ingredients and low cost of production adds on to its benefits. The method of preparation is also easy. ∪ Mutrakrichra is a condition which can be effectively managed by the Shweta parpati. Shwetaparpati is a simple, safe, easy to prepare and administered preparation explained in Ayurvedic classics. ∪ Shweta parpati has multi-dimensional effect on mutrakrichra like as diuretics, alkalizer etc. ∪ The effect of Shweta parpati can be understood very well according to Ayurveda and contemporary sciences.

DISCUSSION

THE FORMULATIONS were nomenclature basing upon number of the chief ingredients i.e. if five ingredients are there, then it is Panchamrita Parpati and seven ingredients then it is Saptamrita Parpati. — A great variation is observed regarding the ingredient in the same Parpati for example Panchamrita Parpati alone has been described to be of nine types as described by Vaidya Hariprapanna Sharma in Rasayoga Sagar. — Panchamrita Parpati is supposed to be used for Dyspepsia, Mal absorption syndrome, chronic Cough, Haemoptysis, Tuberculosis, Arthritis and Skin disorders. — Panchamrita parpati is utilised as a natural aphrodisiac and rejuvenator

CONCLUSION

(Flakes) is a well-known and successfully used preparation for the management of Grahani (Malabsorption/sprue syndrome). Before the invention of Parpati, Grahani was considered difficult to cure but after the invention of Parpati it became easily curable. The use of Parpati was found beneficial for alleviating associated symptoms of Grahani as well as various other diseases like Rajayakshma, Kustha, Gulma etc. Parpati Rasayana Kalpanas are the most popular among the processing's of Mercury and are widely used. These are therapeutically effective mineral and metallic formulations; including both Sagandha and Nirgandha Parada Yukta yogas. Parpati Rasayanas have high therapeutic value, potent, less toxic and cost-effective medicines & used in all aged groups. A large number of herbs have been also used as ingredients in the preparation of different Parpatis having special indication. The therapeutic action of Parpati is concerned, basically it has been recommended for the ailment of the G.I.T e.g. Agnimandya, Amlapitta, Atisara, Grahani and worms of G.I.T. However, with the addition of few minerals and herbs it has been indicated for the disease of haemopoietic system, respiratory system, uro-genital system and metabolic disorders. It has been also claimed to be useful for every disease if used with different type of Anupana.

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